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## BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

In the anticipation of our city being visited, as it was, during the recent Meetings of the British Association, by some of the most celebrated geologists in the British empire, the Dublin Society directed their Professor, Dr. Scouler, to prepare a description of the objects of Geological interest in the neighbourhood of Dublin, and

a Map to illustrate it, which was accordingly done, and distributed amongst the Members of the Geological Section. Although we cannot copy into the Journal the valuable map, prepared by Dr. Scouler—and which, by the kindness of the Society, we were enabled to append to the Report of the Meetings of the British Association—we, nevertheless, insert the following explanation of it, which shows at one glance the

## OBJECTS OF GEOLOGICAL INTEREST IN THE VICINITY OF DUBLIN.

## NORTH OF DUBLIN.

**PORTRANE.**—This peninsula consists chiefly of limestone, which is remarkably contorted, the strata resting on their edges, and curved in a very complicated manner.

**LAMBAY ISLAND.**—This island consists of conglomerate rocks of different kinds, chiefly of argillaceous schist, including fragments of other rocks. There is also a stratum of sandstone conglomerate at the northern extremity of the island. In some places the schist is greatly contorted. Green-stone and porphyry are extremely abundant, alternating with and passing into greywacke.

**MALAHIDE.**—The country in this vicinity consists entirely of mountain limestone. The quarries of Malahide, Feltrim, and St. Doolagh, afford numerous organic remains. The following is a list of organic remains collected from different situations:

<i>Articulata.</i> —Calymene sp. common everywhere.	<i>Terebratula lineata.</i>
<i>Mollusca.</i>	— resupinata
<i>Bellerophon hiulcus.</i>	— acuminata.
— costatus.	— reniformis.
<i>Ellipsolites ovatus.</i>	<i>Spirifer cuspidatus.</i>
<i>Nautilus cariniferus.</i>	— attenuatus.
— biangulatus.	— trigonalis.
<i>Ammonites sphaericus.</i>	— glaber.
<i>Orthocera striata.</i>	— obtusus.
— fusiformis.	— striatus.
<i>Ampexus coralloides.</i>	<i>Cardium hibernicum.</i>
<i>Cirrus acutus.</i>	<i>Sanguinolaria gibbosa.</i>
<i>Euomphalus pentangularis.</i>	<i>Zoophytes</i>
<i>Turritella</i> sp.	<i>Turbinolia Fungites.</i>
<i>Buccinum acutum.</i>	<i>Caryophyllea affinis.</i>
<i>Isocardia oblonga.</i>	<i>Lithotriton floriforme.</i>
<i>Productus comoides.</i>	— striatum.
— sulcatus.	<i>Tubipora catenata.</i>

**KILLESTER,** near Clontarf.—Impressions of organized bodies occur in the upper beds of limestone; these impressions are however so obscure, that nothing more than their vegetable nature can be inferred.

**CLONTARF.**—A vein of lead occurs in the limestone, which was worked a few years ago, but is now abandoned.

**HOWTH.**—The peninsula of Howth and the adjacent island of Ireland's eye, consist chiefly of quartz rock. The phenomena of contortions are here exhibited in great variety and distinctness. The quartz is interstratified with schistose rocks of a great variety of colours, rendering by their contrast the curvatures of the beds very apparent.

The following minerals occur in this locality:

Iron pyrites.	Oxide of manganese.
Copper pyrites.	Earthy black cobalt ore.
Galena.	

Beds of **MAGNESIAN LIMESTONE** occur at the north eastern extremity of Howth, at Sutton. These beds occur near the junction of the blue limestone with the primary strata; are interstratified with it, and include loose angular fragments thereof.

Near the town of Howth there is an extensive mass of stratified alluvium, attaining the thickness of about 100 feet, and containing fragments of marine shells of the same species as those which still exist in the adjoining sea.

## IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF DUBLIN.

**LUCAN.**—The contortions of the limestone (calp) are displayed with great distinctness at the quarries near Lucan.

**DONNYBROOK.**—In the quarries at Donnybrook there are numerous strata of calp, passing into the ordinary limestone, and containing organic remains.

**MILLTOWN.**—Between Milltown bridge and Classon bridge there is a portion of magnesian limestone, which is included in the ordinary limestone. Granite is visible at a short distance from this place, but its contact with the stratified rocks has not been detected.

**RATHGAR, CRUMLIN, and ROUNDTOWN.**—The operations of quarrying have disclosed an extensive series of strata of calp limestone. The calp alternates with strata, and numerous such alternations may be counted. In all these quarries the limestone is highly inclined, and exhibits other indications of disturbance.

## SOUTH OF DUBLIN.

**BLACK-ROCK.**—On the Coast near the railway there are a series of rocks which are best observed at low water. The granite may be seen within a few feet of the limestone, but the actual contact of the two rocks cannot be observed. The limestone is hard and crystalline, and appears as if it had been shivered into angular fragments, which have been subsequently united.

**KINGSTOWN.**—The country around Kingstown and the Island of Dalkey consists entirely of granite. Almost every block of granite is traversed by concretionary veins of the same substance, differing from the general mass in the texture, colour, and relative proportions of the usual ingredients.

The following minerals have been found in the granite:

Spodumene.	Garnet.
Killinite.	Tourmaline.
Beryl.	Apatite.
Fluor.	Rutile.
Copper pyrites,	Sphene.
Iron pyrites.	Orthite.
Galena.	

} These extremely rare.

**KILLINEY.**—On the sea coast, immediately below the obelisk the junction of the granite with the mica schist occurs. The edges of the schistose strata repose on a basis of granite. The schist is much contorted, and sometimes so convoluted as to form concentric crusts. At the line of junction the schist abounds in crystals of Andalusite grouped in a stelliform manner.

Numerous veins issue from the granite, and intersect the micaceous schist; some of the veins run parallel to the lamination of the schist, others run parallel to the direction of its stratification, and consequently one set of veins intersects the other.

In one instance a heave has taken place, and the two portions of the granite vein are displaced.

These veins frequently contain fragments of micaceous schist.

**ROCHESTOWN HILL.**—The line of junction of the schist with the granite may be traced for a quarter of a mile, and is remarkable for its clearness and precision.

In this locality the spheroidal structure of the granite may be observed.

**SCALP.**—A deep ravine has cut across the granite and schist, so that their contact may be easily observed. The schistose rocks recline against the granite, and are much contorted. Crystals of Staurolite occur near the Scalp.

**BALLYCORUS.**—At a very short distance from the Scalp a vein of lead ore occurs near the junction of the schist and granite.\*

Galena, sulphate of barytes and carbonate of lead are found here.

**SHANKHILL.**—This hill is composed of quartz rock, and its stratification is not very apparent. On the west side of the hill, where it approaches the granite, the quartz is changed into hornstone.

**BRAY HEAD** consists of quartz rock and argillaceous schist in frequent alternation. The strata in many places rest on their edges, and are turned and contorted in every direction, exhibiting phenomena analogous to those observed at Howth.

To the south of Bray there is an extensive mass of alluvium containing broken shells.

**GREATER and LESSER SUGAR LOAF.**—These hills consist of quartz rock without any argillaceous schist, and their stratification is obscure.

**RATHFARNHAM.**—The junction of the granite and micaceous schist may be observed near the commencement of the Military Road.

**GLENISMAULE.**—The junction of the granite and schist may be traced to a considerable distance on the southern side of the valley.

\* This vein has been worked by different mining companies, and is at present in the possession of the Mining Company of Ireland, who have works for smelting, and for rolling and drawing pipes. Shot is also manufactured here.